

VI.—*New Genera and Species of Eastern and Australian Moths.* By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

[Concluded from vol. vii. p. 501.]

Family **Hypenidæ.**

Subfamily *DELTOIDINÆ.*

Genus **AMILAGA**, nov.

= *Lucia*, Walker, xiii. 1113 (1857) (præocc.).

Differs from *Badiza*, *Adrapsa*, *Bocana*, and *Asthala* in the palpi of the male having short stiff hair on the outer side of the second joint, the third joint rather short, smooth, with a thickening like a flattened club at the tip; no tuft in front; antennæ with uniseriate rather long pectinations almost to the tips and with a twist in the middle, but not knotted or thickened; in the female the third joint of the palpi are sickle-shaped and the antennæ are minutely ciliated.

Amilaga geometroides.

Lucia geometroides, Walker, xiii. 1112 (1857).

Adrapsa geometroides, Hmps. Moths Ind. iii. p. 38 (1895).

Sarawak, Borneo, Gilolo. Examples of both sexes.

Walker's type specimen in Deltoid drawer no. 1 in the B. M. collection is a female from Ceylon, and with it are four examples of *Adrapsa subapicalis*, Moore; in the male of this insect the antennæ has long bristles and cilia, consequently Hampson has so described the male of *geometroides*; in the same drawer are three unnamed males from Borneo, the third of these is a male *geometroides*.

The type of the genus *Adrapsa* is *ablualis*, Walker, Hampson's no. 2801, p. 37, but it is not the same as *Bocana subapicalis*, Moore, as Hampson says the antennæ of the male of the former have uniseriate pectinations, and of the latter long bristles and cilia.

Daxata lintona, nov.

♂. Brown, tips of the palpi with a black band of hairs: fore wings with five dark brown, thin, transverse bands of lunular-like marks, with pale outer edgings—the first near the base, the others at equal distances apart, the fifth pale and close to the margin; an indistinct brown stigma at end of cell: hind wings with a subbasal band; a medial band outwardly curved at the middle, then straight to below the middle of the abdominal margin; a submarginal band like

that on the fore wing; a lunule at the end of cell; both wings with pale ochreous marginal thin festoon and dark brown cilia: underside of a uniform dark brown colour, with somewhat prominent nervular and internervular lines.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

S.E. Borneo (*Doherty*).

Allied to *D. bijungens*, Walker.

There are seven examples of this species in the B. M. from Borneo unnamed in Deltoid drawer no. 25.

Zanclognatha moloalis.

Bocana moloalis, Walker, xix. 887 (1859).

Hydrillodes lentalis, Hmps. (part.), Moths Ind. iii. p. 53 (1895).

Bertula partita, Hmps. Ill. Typ. Lep. Het. B. M. viii. p. 99, pl. cxlviii. fig. 13 (1891).

Bleptina partita, Hmps. Moths Ind. iii. p. 45.

Sarawak, Borneo.

The type specimen is a female from Sarawak; the type of *partita* is a female from the Nilgiri Hills. Hampson saw *moloalis* as one of the synonyms of the common *Hydrillodes lentalis*; but I have now several of both sexes from Sarawak and the Khasia Hills, and there are two males in the B. M. from Ceylon; the females vary somewhat in colour, but some of them are identical with Walker's and Hampson's types, and there can be no manner of doubt that the two sexes belong to the same species.

The male differs from the female in having a much larger tuft of hair on the inner side of the third joint of the tarsi and in having the discal pale line of fore wings less curved and sinuous.

Pseudocraspedia (?) *adescens*, nov.

♂. Uniform ochreous fawn-colour; palpi black above and at the tips; collar black: fore wings with a black spot in middle of cell, another at the end, two in the disc beyond the cell, and two parallel to them near the margin; costa with several black spots, three of them being close together near apex; marginal line concolorous with the wing, with black spots in the interspaces: hind wings with submarginal and marginal rows of short black lunular spots and a spot at end of cell: underside paler, with the nervular and internervular lines prominent, with black cell-spot, costal and outer marginal spots.

Expanse of wings $\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Coomoo, Queensland.

In shape this species is like a *Craspedia*.

Pseudocraspedia (?) *longipalpis*, nov.

♂. Of a uniform ochreous fawn-colour; palpi much exaggerated, first and second joints black on the upperside, second and third joints with black bands near the tips; thorax with a black dot in the centre behind the collar; abdomen with brown suffusion on the three middle and terminal segments: fore wings with a black dot in middle and one at end of cell, one at the base, three subbasal in a triangle, two discal (one near apex and the other below the middle), several on the costa, well separated, except towards the apex, where there are three or four close together: hind wings with a dot at end of cell, two or three outside the cell and less distinct; both wings with submarginal dots in the interspaces, close to the marginal line, which is black and sinuous: underside paler, without any distinct markings; fore wings with the outer portions suffused with brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

Fore wing rather longer than usual, the hinder margin being nearly as long as the costa.

Cacyparis ceira, nov.

♀. Palpi yellow, its upperside with a brown stripe, terminal joint brown; head, thorax, and fore wings greyish purple, irrorated with minute grey atoms and having a glossy tinge; space between the antennæ with some silvery scales; a thin band of similar scales across the thorax: fore wings with a short basal band of silvery scales, and some on the hinder margin; a brown spot at end of cell, a short straight band from costal third, a spot on costa beyond the middle, one opposite the cell, one above middle of hinder margin, and a subapical costal streak, all covered with silvery scales; a large subapical black ocellus with a yellow ring, a similar ocellus on middle of hinder margin, and some marginal grey lunules with silvery scales running down the margin: hind wings yellow, without markings: underside, body, legs, and wings dull yellow; fore wings with a broad discal brown band, touching neither the costa nor the hinder angle.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Gilolo (*Doherty*).

Allied to *C. elegans*, Butler, which, however, has a broad whitish band on fore wing from before centre of costa to hinder angle.

Subfamily *HYPENINÆ*.*Marapana iuga*, nov.

♂ ♀. Ochreous fawn-colour, second joint of the palpi with two blackish stripes, last joint with two black bands: fore wings with some black dots on the costa at even distances apart, three or four in the inner portion of the wing; reniform stigma large, round, dark red ringed with black; a cluster of black scales on its outer sides and two short black streaks above in a line with the apex, with a few black subcostal points above it; marginal points also black: hind wings blackish grey, paling towards the base; cilia of both wings greyish ochreous: underside with the fore wings uniform dull brown, with some black dots on outer half of costa; hind wings ochreous grey; a black cell-spot, medial and discal incomplete brown transverse lines; both wings with marginal black points and greyish ochreous cilia.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

In some of the specimens the black apical streak on the fore wings is more or less obsolete.

Genus *HETERORMISTA*, nov.

Fore wing with costa nearly straight, very slightly incurved in the middle, shortly but strongly depressed before apex; outer margin distinctly elbowed at vein 4, slightly crenulate; hind wing with rounded outer margin, the anal angle obliquely truncate, the abdominal margin short; antennæ of male strongly pectinate for three fourths its length, of female simple, filiform; forehead with a prominent tuft of scales; palpi as in the genus *Hypena*, long, porrect, laterally flattened, fringed with hair above and below; tongue and frenulum present; pectus and femora somewhat hairy; hind tibiæ with four spurs. Fore wing with the cell half the length of the wing; discocellular vertical, slightly inangulated; median vein shortly bent upwards at extremity, vein 2 at two thirds, 3 from the bend, close before 4, 5 just above 4, 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, and 9 stalked from upper angle, 10 from two thirds anastomosing with 11, closely approximated to 10 throughout, but not anastomosing: hind wings with the cell shorter than half the wing; costal well separated from subcostal, veins 6 and 7 and 3 and 4 from the angles of the cell, 5 well above 4.

Heterormista modesta, nov.

♂ ♀. Greyish fawn-colour, with very sparse black irro-

rations: fore wings with the basal and medial lines very slightly marked except by black costal dots, outcurved in the middle; outer line from three fifths of costa to two thirds of hinder margin, paler than the ground-colour, edged inwardly by blackish scales, oblique outwards to vein 7, then vertical and irregularly sinuous; submarginal line very obscure, indicated by dark dots between the veins; slight dark marginal lunules; cilia fawn-colour, with the outer half pale and marked by dark specks at the ends of the veins; a pale dot in base of cell, two black dots on discocellular: hind wings with two discocellular dots, larger and more conspicuous; traces of antemedian, postmedian, and submarginal dark lines, all more prominent towards abdominal margin, the submarginal preceded by a more or less conspicuous ochreous shade; the outer half of both wings sometimes darker than the inner: underside, fore wings tinged with brown, and with traces of a diffused dark submarginal shade, not reaching the costa, and in some specimens the discal dots and line are blackish and conspicuous.

The female is paler than the male, slightly tinged with ochreous, and with the dark submarginal fascia of the underside visible through the wing.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Dawson, Queensland.

Bomolocha herpa, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, body, and wings olive-brown, with a chocolate tinge: fore wings to a little beyond the middle dark chocolate-brown, limited by a nearly upright straight blackish line, with prominent outer white edge; a black spot outwardly white-edged in the cell; a black spot at the end of the cell, touching the outer side of the white edge of the transverse line; a discal row of black points, with white on their outer sides, pale marginal points, and brown marginal line to both wings: hind wings brown, without markings: underside brownish grey; a black subapical dot with white on its outer side on fore wings, a black cell-spot on hind wings, indications of a discal line on both wings, and a submarginal grey-brown band on hind wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Port Blair, Andamans.

Superficially like *Harita rectilinea*, Moore. There is an example from Sikkim in the B. M. mixed up with *B. obstupidalis*, Swinh., and another from the Khasia Hills with *B. obfuscalis*, Hmps. n.; but the central band is straighter, more erect, and differently situated.

Bomolocha tuma, nov.

♂. Brown, with a pinkish tinge; second joint of palpi black at the tips, third joint white at the tips: fore wing with a white dot at end of cell; a large blackish central space, which narrows into an angle on the hinder margin, limited on its inner side by a line from costal fifth to near hinder margin beyond the middle, and on its outer side by a perpendicular black line with white outside edge, which is outwardly angled, once above the middle and twice below it; an indistinct similarly shaped pale brown line a little beyond, the space between being pale grey; a large blackish-brown apical patch, in which is a whitish apical streak, two white spear-pointed marks, and four pale costal dots; marginal points whitish; some similar points at the extremity of the interlined brown cilia: hind wing with a blackish-brown marginal line and a black patch at the anal angle, partly on the cilia and partly on the margin; cilia brown and interlined.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Jaintia Hills.

Examples of this species from Borneo and Singapore are in the B. M. collection unnamed.

Genus APHYPENA, nov.

Fore wings narrow, elongate; costa evenly curved throughout, apex nearly rectangular; outer margin vertical to the end of vein 3, where there is a prominent angle, on either side of which the margin is a little incurved (in the male the outer margin is merely bluntly elbowed), below the angle the margin becomes very oblique, crenulate in the female, the hinder angle well marked; the hinder margin strongly convex along basal half and as strongly concave on the outer half: hind wings semicircular, both angles rounded; in the male the abdominal margin contains a fold of stiff hairs, which are expansible from the base, the wing itself being much narrower than in the female: abdomen reaching well beyond the hind wings, in the male considerably so; the basal segment is tufted above in both sexes, and in the male there is a thick lateral tuft of hairs on the lower surface behind the hind femora, which are also with tufts; frontal tuft prominent; antennæ of male pubescent, with short sparse bristles, of the female simple; palpi porrect; the second joint hairy above and below, the third rostriform, smoother, porrect and drooping; tongue present.

Fore wing: cell three fifths of wing, the discocellular very slender and concave; vein 2 from one half, 3 from five sixths, 4 and 5 close together from lower end of cell, 6 from just below upper angle; areole minute; 9 anastomosing with stem of 7 and 8. Hind wings with vein 2 from two thirds, 3 and 4 close together from end of cell, 5 from little above lower angle, 6 and 7 from upper angle.

Type *Aphypena* (*Hypena*) *dissimulans*, Hmps., Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. xi. (4) p. 707 (1898).

The type came from the Khasia Hills.

Khasia Hills; Pulo Laut, Borneo.

Genus EUCOSMOCARA, nov.

Fore wings elongate, almond-shaped; costa slightly curved; apex obtuse; hind margin obliquely curved; anal angle obtuse: hind wings narrow; abdominal margin running into outer margin without any perceptible anal angle, the outer margin slightly projecting in the middle; palpi porrect, four times as long as the head, laterally flattened, thickly and roughly clothed above, terminal joint fine and pointed; antennæ of male symmetrically plumose, of the female simple and filiform; forehead with a strong tuft of hairs; legs rather thick, hind tibia with four spurs.

Fore wing with the cell three fifths of the wing, vein 2 from two thirds of cell, 3 shortly before 4, 5 close above 4, 6 from below upper angle, 7 and 8 stalked from the angle, 9 and 10 stalked, 11 free: hind wings with 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 stalked, 5 from just below middle of discocellular, cell two thirds length of wing; vein 8 coincident with 7 till nearly end of cell.

Eucosmocara plumifera, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings pale ochreous fawn-colour: fore wings thickly irrorated with grey atoms; two black spots longitudinally placed in the cell, two at the end, and one in the disc beyond; the double spots stand in a small blackish suffused space; two or three black spots in the disc, marginal points black; cilia ochreous, shining; abdomen and hind wings ochreous grey, costal and apical portions of the wing darker grey, cilia slightly ochreous and paler: underside uniform ochreous grey, a brown spot at the end of each cell.

Expanse of wings $\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

Genus *STENOPALTIS*, nov.

Fore wing elongate, narrow; costa nearly straight; apex acute, outer margin oblique, sinuate, curving continuously into the hinder margin, without forming any distinct angle: hind wings very narrow; abdominal margin short, outer margin almost straight; palpi three times as long as the head, porrect, laterally flattened, densely clothed above and below, terminal joint short and pointed; antennæ very slender and segmented, in the female perfectly filiform, in the male finely ciliated; forehead with a slight cone of hairs; tongue and frenulum present; hind tibia with four spurs.

Fore wing with the cell about half the length of the wing; vein 2 from two thirds, 3 a little before end of cell, 5 close above 4, 6 from below upper angle, 7 from the angle, 8, 9, and 10 stalked, 11 free: hind wing with 3 and 4, and 6 and 7 stalked, 5 from just below middle of discocellular.

Stenopaltis lithina, nov.

♂ ♀. White, irrorated with grey; a brown spot at the end of each cell: fore wings with the costal border rather broadly speckled with grey, and some brown and white spots on costal edge; both wings crossed by antemedial, medial, and discal duplex brown thin bands, the antemedial band almost obsolete on the hind wings; the veins on fore wings outside the discal band broadly brown; both wings with a brown marginal line and brown points; cilia white, with a brown basal band; abdomen pale brown, with white segmental bands; palpi speckled with grey; head and thorax white.

Expanse of wings $\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Coomoo, Queensland.

Superficially much resembles another Australian species, *Aræopterum canescens*, Walker, which has, however, short upright palpi.

Moscha variabilis, nov.

♂. Very variable in colour, in some examples dark ochreous brown, and to pale ochreous pink there are many gradations; in some the palpi are brown, in others pink; the head and thorax in two examples are white, but all have exactly the same markings: fore wings with a subbasal black dot and two at the end of cell—an antemedial, outwardly curved, sinuous brown line, a medial straight line, angled behind the two dots acutely inwards to the costa; between these two lines in one example the space is pure white; an angled and sinuous discal line, outwardly curved; an indistinct submarginal line

with white dots on it; a marginal line and a line at the end of the cilia; two brown, nearly obliquely square patches on the costa between apex and middle: hind wings with corresponding lines, but indistinct: underside darker brown, with central straight and discal curved lines, the latter with some rather prominent white spots; in the paler specimens there is a brown suffused patch on hind wings above near the anal angle, and in one example all the lines beyond the middle are obsolete.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Queensland.

Marked somewhat like *Prolophota trigonifera*, Hmps., the colour of which is pure white.

Family Nymphulidæ.

Genus HEMILOBA, nov.

Fore wings very narrow and elongate; the costa strongly convex towards apex, which is depressed; outer margin very oblique to below middle, then strongly insinuate and rounder to the hinder angle: hind wings with the abdominal margin very short; outer margin twice strongly incised, so as to form two lobes—the median broader than the apical, the remainder to anal angle sinuate and truncate: antennæ short, thick, lamellate, finely pubescent, the basal joint swollen; labial palpi porrect; maxillary palpi thickened towards extremity; tongue and frenulum present; hind legs with the tibiæ and tarsi very long, the former with four spurs; the femora short, clothed with a tuft of fuscous and black hairs.

Fore wings with cell two thirds of wing, narrow, the median vein being above the middle of wing, vein 2 shortly before lower angle of cell, 3, 4, and 5 close together from the end, 7 from the upper angle, 6 from just below it, 8, 9, and 10 stalked, 11 free; vein 2 runs shortly into the marginal sinus, terminal third above the submedian fold, with a fringe of hairs: hind wings with veins 6, 7, and 8 ending in the apical lobe, 2, 3, 4, and 5 apparently in the median lobe, but the veins are swollen and contorted, forming a puckered space before margin at inner edge of lobe, the edges of the lobes as well as the outer margin itself with long cilia.

Hemiloba excisa, nov.

♂. Pale greyish pink: fore wings with a broad white band from base to middle, a white space on costa one third from apex, a black sinuous submarginal line, with a white

band on its inner side below the costa and a white space in the disc: hind wings with a broad white medial band edged with black; a white spot and a cluster of black spots at the margin of the central lobe, indications of one or two black spots on the upper lobe; a short black marginal lobe outwardly edged with white near the anal angle: cilia of both wings grey.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Jaintia Hills.

Somewhat resembling *Aulacodes polydora*, Meyrick, but the exaggerated lobes of the hind wings will easily distinguish it.

Oligostigma sanguinisecta, nov.

♂. Bright ochreous, irrorated and marked with bright crimson: fore wings with the costal line black, double for two thirds its length from the base; two or three black longitudinal lines (two of which terminate in white streaks) below the costa, and many crimson longitudinal streaks, all limited by the white discal transverse band, edged with black on its inner side (the white of the band obsolete towards the hinder margin); a similar submarginal complete band, edged with black on both sides, marginal line black; space between the bands bright crimson: hind wings more crimson than the fore wings, the streaks indistinct, but the irrorations more dense; a discal waved transverse black line; four marginal black spots with white on their inner sides on a bright crimson ground—one pair near apex, the other near the middle, from these latter pair is a white marginal band edged with black on both sides; on the inner side of the spots is an indistinct grey band, which is apparently a continuation of the black-bordered white band near the anal angle; cilia of both wings ochreous, with black patches.

Expanse of wings $\frac{4}{10}$ – $\frac{5}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

A very beautiful little insect.

Family **Pyraustidæ**.

Subfamily *HYMENIINÆ*.

Chalcidoptera incomitata.

Nagia incomitata, Swinh. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiv. p. 205 (1894).

Nosophora chironalis, Hmps. (nec Walker), Moths Ind. iv. p. 289 (1896); Hmps. P. Z. S. 1898, p. 662.

Khasia Hills.

I described a female, which by mistake was stated to be a male; Sir George Hampson sank it to *Nosophora chironalis*, Walker, the type of which is in the Oxford Museum; but, as stated at p. 470, vol. ii. Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon., this was a mistake. I have now two males from the same locality identical with the female type. The species does not belong to the genus *Nosophora*, but seems to me to fit into Section IV. B of Hampson's genus *Chalcidoptera*.

Subfamily PYRAUSTINÆ.

Pachyzancla submarginalis, nov.

♂. Of a uniform dull ochreous, irrorated with very minute grey atoms; palpi blackish brown at the sides, lines and spots brown: fore wings with a spot on costa one fourth from base, one in the cell, and another at the end; antemedial and postmedial very fine transverse lines, both sinuous, the former from costal spot outwardly oblique to hinder margin before the middle, the latter from costa at one fourth from apex curved outwards opposite the cell, then inwards below end of cell, then downwards to hinder margin beyond the middle; both these lines have corresponding lines on the hind wing, the inner one indistinct, the outer one shaped as on the fore wing; both wings with a submarginal line and marginal crenulated festoon, close together, the latter dark and distinct, making the border look as if it had a slight marginal band; there is also a cell-spot on the hind wing: underside with the coloration more obscure; cell-spots as above; the outer bands indicated by some dull grey spots; pectus white, body and legs ochreous; fore legs with a black band.

Expanse of wings $\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo.

There is an example of this species in the B. M. from Ké Island placed with *P. hipponalis*, Walker; but from this it is quite distinct.

Pionea acutangulata, nov.

♂. Of a uniform pale ochreous yellow above: fore wings with four dark ochreous transverse lines, antemedial, medial, discal, and submarginal, the last rather far from the margin and joining the third at the hinder margin near the angle; all the lines smooth and outwardly curved: hind wings with the costal portion white; three transverse similar lines, corresponding to the first, second, and third lines of the fore wing, and all meeting close together at the anal angle; marginal

line of both wings dark ochreous: underside, pectus white, wings without markings, costal line of fore wings brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Jaintia Hills.

Mixed up with *P. ochrealis*, Moore, in some collections, but is of a different shade of colour; the scaling is different, the markings are smoother, and the shape of the fore wing different, the apex being produced to an acute angle.

VII.—*Some new African Bats (including one from the Azores) and a new Galago.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Galago gallarum, sp. n.

Allied to *G. senegalensis*, *teng*, &c., but of a much paler colour.

Size about as in the species above named. Fur close, soft and velvety, the hairs of the back about 8–10 millim. in length. General colour of back nearly Ridgway's "ecru drab," the hairs in detail being dark slaty grey for their basal halves, then fulvous or cinnamon, with a whitish subterminal and a minute black terminal ring. Face rather paler; middle line of muzzle white, bordered on each side with the blackish orbital ring. Ears large, practically naked. Outer side of fore and whole of hind limbs ochre-yellow, paling on the hands and feet to yellowish white. Belly dull white, the hairs slaty based; chin, inner side of fore limbs, and inguinal region clearer white, the hairs white to their bases. Tail pale smoky grey, darkening to black on the terminal brush.

Approximate dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 190 millim.; tail 260; hind foot 66; ear (shrunk) 30.

A second specimen (measured in the flesh) has the following dimensions:—

Head and body 165; tail 225; ear 34.

The skull of the type is unfortunately lost and that of the second specimen much broken, so that only the following measurements can be taken on it:—

Breadth of brain-case on squamosals 22; length of parietal suture 18; upper tooth-row, from front of canine to back of *m.*³, 15; lower tooth-row, from tip of incisors to back of *m.*³, 15; combined length of three lower molars 7·2.

Hab. (type). Webi Dau, Boran Galla Country.

Type. B.M. no. 0. 3. 27. 1. Collected 19th April, 1897,